SEVERAL CASES *in* PHYSICK,

And One in particular, giving an Account of

A Perſon who was Inoculated for the *Small-Pox*, and had the *Small-Pox* upon the Inoculation, and yet had it again.

Together with two or three other very remarkable SMALL-POX *Caſes*, &c.

To which is added,

A LETTER *to* Dr. *LEE*,

Giving him an Account of a Letter of Dr. FREIND's concerning that Fever which infeſted the Army under the Conduct of the Earl of *Peterborough*, while he was Phyſician to it, *Anno* 1705, *&c.* in *Spain:*

Together with the ſaid LETTER.

By *PEIRCE DOD*, M. D.
Fellow of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, and Phyſician to St. *Bartholomew's Hoſpital.*

" *Magnæ ſunt Progreſſiones, quæ ſingulis ferè ſæculis,*
" *præſtantes Ingenio viri, à ſe obſervata, in com-*
" *mune contulerunt?* — Carolus Piſo, Epiſtolâ Dedicator. ad Obſervationes ſuas de Colluvie ſerosâ.

LONDON:
Printed for C. DAVIS againſt *Gray's-Inn Gate* in *Holborn*, Printer to the *Royal-Society*. 1746.

THE PREFACE.

THese three last of these Tables have been already, in three several Publications, communicated to the Learned Gentleman to whom they are addressed.

It may be reasonably wondered, perhaps to publish them separately, something in each of them worthable, and One of them particularly seems to deserve a Publication, if it cannot be amiss, I think, to give them a Chance, at least, of being, if publish'd, a little more publick: Besides, there are several Additions to the two last of them since they were sent to the Royal Society.

Most of the other Tables are taken from some Adversaria, or Manuscript Notes, which I have, as well as can be expected by several Diligent, both Accurate and Observant, in Manuscript like-wise,

THE

PREFACE.

THE three first of the following Cases have already, in some measure, been communicated to the Publick, through the Candour of the Learned Gentleman to whom they are address'd.

It may be seemingly unnecessary therefore perhaps to publish them again: But as there is something in each of them which is very remarkable, and One of them in particular, seems to clear up a Point of considerable Consequence with respect to Inoculation, it cannot be amiss, I think, to give them a Chance at least, of being, if possible, a little more publick: Besides, there are several Additions to the two last of them since they were sent to the Royal Society.

Most of the other Cases are taken from some Adversaria, or Manuscript Notes, which I have, as well as an Account of several Diseases, both Acute and Chronical, in Manuscript likewise,

wife of Dr. Browne's, Son of the famous * Sir Thomas Browne, and who was himself likewiſe a Perſon of great Learning and Eminence, and Phyſician to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital for upwards of ſix and twenty Years, and ſucceeded therein by Dr. Cade, in October, Anno Domini, 1708.

The firſt of them was communicated to him by one R. G. an Apothecary at the Bath, and the Minutes of it are ſaid to have been taken from Mr. Long's own Mouth, as may be ſeen by the ſaid R. G's Letter, dated July 11, 1692, and is by no means an inaccurate Relation. The three others, viz. Mr. Dormer's, Mr. Hales's, and the Marquis of Dorcheſter's, came directly within his own Obſervation, and have ſomething in them which is very well worth Notice, as well as that brief Account of the Small-Pox, which is chiefly likewiſe taken from his Manuſcript Papers.

There are but two Caſes beſides; One of them, of the ſame kind with That in the firſt Letter to Mr. Folkes, tho' not of the ſame fortunate Event: The other, taken from Tulpius, which I hope there is no occaſion to make any Apology for, eſpecially conſidering how appoſite it ſeems to be to ſome of thoſe Obſervations, which oc-

* Author of the *Religio Medici*.

Nec ſatis eſt vulgaſſe Fidem ---------- but the Author likewiſe of *Pſeudodoxia Epidemica*, and of ſeveral other valuable Treatiſes.

curr'd

curr'd to me upon Mr. Hales's *Caſe, and to another Caſe of the* Stone *which has lately made a great deal of Noiſe in the World.*

That Letter *of Dr.* Freind's *to Dr.* Cockburne, *which is added after theſe Caſes, is accounted for in* the Epiſtle *that precedes it: I have nothing further therefore, I think, to trouble the World with at preſent,*

Parvâ perfunctus Opellâ.

ERRATA.

Page 5. l. 18. after Syrup, read *and* --- Page 8. l. 26. inſtead of *affluente*, read *effluente* --- Page 24. l. 28. inſtead of *Country*, read *Courſe* --- Page 37. l. 22. inſtead of *Julep*, read *Jalap* --- Page 41. l. 3. after Age, add *when* --- In *Epiſtolâ ad Doctorem Lee*, Page ult. l. 11. inſtead of ejuſvis, read cujuſvis --- In *Epiſtolâ Doctoris Freind*, Page 51. l. 1. inſtead of *litteras*, read *Littras*.

AN

Account of the ſeveral CASES.

Bloody Urine *in the* Small-Pox, *and yet the Patient recover'd.* Page 1

The Small-Pox *cur'd by a very free Uſe of* Strong Beer *and* Wine, *and other* Strong *and* Spirituous Liquors. 10

A Perſon inoculated for the Small-Pox, *had the* Small-Pox *upon the* Inoculation, *and yet had it again.* 12

The Way of curing Fevers *in* Tartary. 17

Bloody Urine *in the* Small-Pox, *and the Patient liv'd to the twentieth Day.* 18

The Secondary Fever *in the* Small-Pox, *cur'd by the Uſe of the* Bark. 24

A thorough Decrepitacy from the Gout *cur'd by the* Bath, *and drinking of* Bath-Waters. 27

Fifty grains of ſolid Opium *taken through a Miſtake.* 31

A Suppreſſion *of* Urine *from the* Stone in the Kidneys, *cur'd by a large Quantity of* Soap. 37

Mictus Calculorum effractorum. 42

CASE

CASE *the* FIRST.

AN ACCOUNT OF A

Perſon who made *Bloody Water* in the Courſe of the *Small-Pox*, and yet recover'd:

In a LETTER to

MARTIN FOLKES, Eſq;

PRESIDENT of the *Royal Society*.

SIR,

MAKING Bloody Water is univerſally eſteem'd as terrible a Symptom as any that can happen in the Small-Pox, and all who have wrote concerning that Diſtemper do unanimouſly agree, that it is a certain Forerunner of approaching Death. Dr. *Cade* indeed ſays, in his Letter to Dr. *Friend* concerning Purging in that Diſtemper, that he has ſometimes cur'd this Symptom by the help of Camphire,

and a copious Quantity of Acids; but then he adds, that this Relief was only temporary, and that, to confeſs the Truth, he never knew any Body that made that ſort of Water, who ever ſurviv'd the 16th Day from the Eruption, and *there is no Body whom I know of*, that has been converſant in this Diſtemper, but has conſtantly experienc'd, ſooner or later, the like Fatality in conſequence of it: I mean, when this ſort of Urine has plainly proceeded from a broken Craſis or Contexture, or as it were a thorough Diſſolution of the whole Maſs of Blood: For I know very well you ſhall now and then have ſeveral Streaks, and ſometimes larger Quantities of Blood, in the Urine, from the Acrimony of the Salts that are in *Spaniſh* Flies, upon the Application of Bliſters, which are frequently ordered, and *moſtly likewiſe* neceſſary, in one or other of the *Stadia* of this Diſtemper, and yet the Patient ſhall do well. And Dr. *Browne*, who was a very worthy Predeceſſor of mine in St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, gives an Account of a Gentlewoman that liv'd in *Dean's Yard*, *Weſtminſter*, who made bloody Urine in the Small-Pox, for four or five Days together, and that Dr. *Needham*, who attended her *along* with him, did, upon that account, forſake her, and yet ſhe did well; but that they found afterwards, that this bloody Urine was not occaſion'd by the Malignancy of

of the Diſtemper, but by a ſharp Stone which was at that time deſcending from one of the Kidneys, through the Ureters, into the Bladder, and which ſhe afterwards voided. This I have from ſome *Adverſaria* of his, a good number of which I have had the fortune to be in poſſeſſion of ſeveral Years, and among which there are likewiſe ſeveral other remarkable Caſes that occurr'd to him during the courſe of a very long and extenſive, as well as ſucceſsful Practice.

But to return to my Subject.

It cannot but be a Satisfaction therefore, to a Perſon of your Humanity and Goodneſs, to hear of an Inſtance in which this frightful Symptom was not attended with its uſual Fatality; and it was in the Caſe of a young Gentleman of about 16 Years of Age, Son to one Colonel *Ellitſon*, a Gentleman of very conſiderable Fortune and Worth in *Jamaica*.

He was taken with a Fever and great Pain in his Head on *April* the 20th laſt, and had the Small-Pox come out upon him the Day following, notwithſtanding which the ſame Symptoms ſtill continued, and *nothing almoſt* would ſtay in his Stomach, and his Head likewiſe was very delirious: *He was oblig'd therefore to be*

blooded, and had Bliſters applied to his Neck and to his Arms, which, together with a proper Quantity of *Pulvis e chelis Cancror. comp.* and Nitre, were the firſt Things that I had an Opportunity of ordering for him.

The next Day every thing was more quiet, and ſo again the third Day from the Eruption; but the Small-Pox were very numerous all over him, and of a rank angry Sort, as they generally are, I think, in moſt of your *Weſt-Indid* Conſtitutions; but this young Gentleman had beſides overheated himſelf a little before, upon acting his Part among the reſt of his School-Fellows, at the *Montum* near *Eaton.*

Things continued in the ſame State the fourth Day, but towards the Evening there were a few Streaks of Blood mix'd with, and ſubſiding in his Water, which did not much alarm me, becauſe I did not know but it might be caus'd by the Bliſters. I had but one Reaſon to doubt the contrary, and that was, he had little or no Strangury; but ſome Perſons did aſſure me that they had known ſuch, or even a more bloody ſort of Water occaſion'd by Bliſters, even tho' there was no Strangury. I was willing therefore to hope the beſt, and ſo made no other Alteration in my Proceſs than to direct a plentiful Uſe of Spirit of Vitriol.

What was order'd happen'd to ſucceed: We had no more of that ſort of Water, either that

that Night, or the next Day, or the Morning following: But I was ſent for in a great hurry that Day, *viz.* the 6th in the Afternoon, and found his Friends in the utmoſt Conſternation, not only becauſe it return'd, but becauſe it began to increaſe upon them, and was pouring off in a very free manner; * a Specimen of which I herewith ſend you.

It was neceſſary therefore to proceed in another Method, and I accordingly preſcrib'd him *Gum. Arabic. Oliban. & Pulv. Amyl. ana* ℈ſs. *Alumin. nupt. gr.* iv. to be taken *ſextis horis*, in 3 or 4 Spoonfuls of a Mixture, *ex Aqua. Cinnamom. ten. Ciras. nigr. ana.* ʒiii. *Theriacal.* ʒiſs. *Terr. Japonic.* ʒſs. *Tinct. Antiphthiſic.* ʒiſs. & *Syrup de Mecon.* ʒſs. Which, with *Tinct. Roſar. rubrar.* ſtrongly acidulated with *Spirit of Vitriol*, ſweeten'd with the above *Syrup. Aqua Cinnamom. tem. Fort. ana.* ʒii. to be us'd *ad libit*, had the deſired Effect, and the Bloodineſs of the Urine began to abate in about 10 or 12 Hours, and in 10 or 12 Hours more to go thoroughly off, ſo that by the next Day in the Evening the Urine was return'd to its natural State and Colour.

* No Notice was taken of this, either to the Society, or in the Account which is given of this Affair in the *Tranſactions*, the Reaſons for which you will ſee towards the Beginning of the ſubſequent Letter.

There

There was nothing farther obſervable in the courſe of this Caſe, except that the Diſtemper was of the Coherent Kind, and accordingly attended with many other dubious Symptoms likewiſe: For tho' it is generally thought that the Coherent Sort is not ſo formidable as the Confluent, yet, as Dr. *Friend* has judiciouſly obſerv'd, and Dr. *Morton* before him, there is not ſo much difference between them, but they are almoſt always attended with much the ſame Appearances, and the ſame Fevers plainly, at the time of Maturation; for that the Danger does not ariſe ſo much from the Sort, as from the Number of the Puſtules, which if it be great, there is the like Reaſon to be fearful of the Event, whether they flux, or whether they only cohere: All which notwithſtanding this young Gentleman had the good Fortune to eſcape.

I have nothing farther to detain you with at preſent but one ſhort Requeſt, and that is, that you will be ſo good as to believe me with all the Reſpect and Eſteem imaginable,

S I R,

Your moſt Obedient,

June 23, 1745. *Faithful Servant,*

P. D.

CASE *the* SECOND *and* THIRD.

A SECOND LETTER to *MARTIN FOLKES*, Esq;

PRESIDENT of the *Royal Society*.

In Vindication of the foregoing CASE.

Together with

Two other very remarkable *Small-Pox* Cases.

SIR,

I DID myself the Pleasure, some time since, to send you an Account of a young Gentleman who made Bloody Water in the Course of the Small-Pox, and yet recover'd, and you were so obliging as to give it a Place in a subsequent *Transaction*.

There is one Thing however which I could wish had not been omitted, and *that* is, that I sent you likewise a Sample of that Water,

ter, by which you might ſee whether it was, or was not, of that formidable Sort which I took it to be; but Dr. *Mortimer* tells me, there were ſeveral Gentlemen at the Society who had never had the Small-Pox, and that ſome of them might probably be very much afraid of it, and that it was not therefore thought adviſeable that the ſaid Sample ſhou'd be produc'd, and that it not having been produc'd before the Society he, through Inadvertency, did forget to take any Notice of it in the Publication.

The Caſe muſt therefore reſt upon the bare Relation, as it does: All that I ſhall ſay farther in relation to it is, That it was a more thorough bloody Urine, and in a larger Quantity, than is ever occaſion'd by Bliſters, and entirely of that kind as ſeldom ever fails to be fatal: *Et quamvis Remedia propoſita ſint vulgaria, hic Caſus tamen obſervationem meruit propter Eventum non vulgarem, ex omnibus enim Variolis laborantibus quos mihi totâ vitâ videre contigit, hic unicus fuit qui ex Fluxu ſanguineo evaſerit, ſed in cæteris certum Mortis præſagium fuit, magnâ præſertim ſanguinis copiâ affluente*; as *Riverius* had the Good-fortune to be able to ſay before me, in a parallel Caſe which came before him, *Centur. primâ Obſervation.* ---- Obſervat. lxxi. ---- I call it a parallel Caſe, tho'

tho' This was a *Fluxus Alvei*, becauſe the Prognoſtick is the ſame, whether the Effuſion of Blood be *per Alveum, vel per Veſicam*.

What I have to offer to you now is a Caſe of a different Nature, but an Inſtance likewiſe of the Recovery of a Gentleman who had this Diſtemper in as terrible a manner as can well be conceiv'd, and that by a Regimen altogether as extraordinary.

It was one Mr. *Prouſe*, Grandſon to the learned and good Dr. *Hooper*, at that time Biſhop of *Bath and Wells*, and the preſent worthy and ſteady Repreſentative of his Country for the County of *Somerſet*, and is taken from a Letter which was ſent to a Friend of mine, from one of the neateſt Relations that Mr. *Prouſe* had, and who was with him during the whole time, *viz.* his Mother, dated *October* 31, 1719.

He had the Small-Pox came out upon him *October* 15, 1719, and on the 17th, *i. e.* the third Day, at Night, was ſeiz'd with a violent Shortneſs of Breath, which increas'd upon him the 18th in the Morning, ſo that he was in danger of being what they call throttled, had the Hiccups, rattled in his Throat, fetch'd his Breath double, grew ſenſeleſs, look'd black and blue, was convuls'd all over, and loſt one Pulſe in four.

This till Eight at Night, during which time they pour'd in as much Wine, Brandy, and Spirits, as they cou'd, every Quarter of an Hour, but about that time he began to be in ſuch a State as they cou'd not get in any more, and he fell into a ſort of Slumber, out of which he wak'd in a very little time, and was ſomething better: So from thence they continued him in the ſame Courſe, drinking nothing weaker than Strong Beer, and that with at leaſt two or three Spoonfuls of Brandy, or Spirits, in every Draught of it, once every Hour, to the 27th, or the 13th after the Eruption: And what is very remarkable, if they let him lie any time an Hour, or two extraordinary without theſe Liquors, he would grow light-headed, hot, and ſick, but upon returning to them would grow cool and eaſy.

The Night between the 27th and the 28th was a very bad one, inſomuch that it was as much as three Perſons cou'd do to hold him in his Bed, but about Seven in the Morning he came entirely to himſelf, and was from that time thoroughly out of Danger; but during the Courſe that he was in before, which was from the 18th to the Morning of the 28th, beſides his other Potables, which were all heighten'd and made ſtrong with Drops or Spirits, he drank ſix and twenty

Quarts

Quarts and one Pint of Liquor, the ſmalleſt of which was Strong Beer, and the greateſt part the ſtrongeſt Wine that cou'd be got, beſides a full Quart of Brandy.

All this while he did not know that it was the Small-Pox, but fancied it was a Surfeit which he had got by his having eaten too heartily of Pork, and was about 12 Years old when this happen'd.

The Eclat of this Recovery did a great deal of Credit to old Dr. *Bettenſon*, under whoſe Care he was at the *Bath*, who, as he was a very eminent and good Phyſician, did every thing incumbent upon a Perſon of Skill and Integrity in a regular manner, previous to theſe terrible Appearances, but found himſelf, as he thought then, oblig'd to go a good deal out of the way, in order to ſupport him, if poſſible, under the Violence of them, and was afterwards in a manner neceſſitated to go on with it by what is above related: And his Succeſs in this Caſe, if I am rightly inform'd, encourag'd him to treat ſome of his future Small-Pox Patients, more particularly the preſent Earl *Powlet*, and a Brother or two of his, in much the ſame manner, and that without any ſiniſter Event; but not being Maſter of thoſe Caſes, I can't ſay any thing more as to them.

Give me leave only to remark, That the Gentlemen of that County have, for the moſt part, good *Stamina*, and that it happens likewiſe very fortunately, eſpecially in Caſes of ſuch extreme Danger as that of Mr. *Prouſe* was, *ut & ſint*, as *Horace* expreſſes it, *dura Ilia, & ut, quicquid Veneni ſæviat in præcordiis, Medici ſint, qui iis auxiliatricem exporrigant manum.*

I did not think to trouble you with any thing more at preſent, but another Small-Pox Caſe being lately come to my Hands, I was not willing to loſe the Opportunity of communicating it.

It is the Caſe of a little Boy, Son to Mr. *Richards*, Member of Parliament for *Bridport* in *Dorſetſhire*. He was inoculated about three Years ago, at the Age of about 3, and had the Small-Pox come out upon him to the number of 50 or 60, and they maturated and ſcabb'd, and went off in the ſame manner that that ſort of Pock, which was a regular and diſtinct one, generally does: But about two Years afterwards, *i. e.* about a Year ago, he had the Small-Pox again, and there came out between 2 and 300, which maturated and ſcabb'd likewiſe, and went through the ſame Stages, and in the ſame manner that the former did, only he was worſe

worſe before the Eruption, but when that was compleated had no manner of Diſorder except too much of an Appetite, as is uſual every now and then, in and after the Small-Pox.

This is authenticated to me by a Letter which I have from a learned and experienced Phyſician in thoſe Parts, Dr. *Brodrepp*, who is likewiſe Grandfather to the Child, and attended him upon both Occaſions: And, whatever may be ſaid in evaſion of other Caſes, in which Perſons that have been inoculated have had the Small-Pox afterwards, as That the Inoculation did not take place, There was no Eruption, at leaſt no Variolous one, and the like, is certainly an Inſtance that All is not to be depended upon that is given out in favour of, or is expected from Inoculation, and that it is, by no means, an effectual Security from one's having the Small-Pox again.

* But, as it has been obſerved long ſince by the inimitable Author of *Hudibraſs*,

Surely the Pleaſure is as great
In being Cheated, as to Cheat.

or elſe it is impoſſible that Inoculation ſhou'd triumph ſo much as it is ſaid † that it does over all its Oppoſers? *

** What is between theſe two *Aſteriſks*, added now upon the Printing. † Appendix to Dr. *Jurin*'s Caſe, p. 28.

Addreſſes

Addreſſes of this kind likewiſe ought not to be too long, I ſhall therefore ſay no more with relation to this Point at preſent, but haſten to a Concluſion, for fear that mine ſhould not only be thought, but prove ſo, and am, with great Reſpect,

SIR,

Your moſt Obedient,

humble Servant,

P. D.

June, 1745.

Post-

POSTSCRIPT *to the above Letter.*

SINCE I wrote this, I have likewiſe had an Opportunity of being afreſh ſatisfied of what is above related with reſpect to Mr. *Prouſe*, with theſe further Particulars, *viz.*

That he was at firſt treated in the ſame manner that other People uſually are, and put into a very temperate, if not too cool a Regimen.

That the Small-Pox, thereupon, did not come on, or rather ſtruck in, and that in conſequence thereof, he was brought into the Straits in which he was upon the third and fourth Days.

That, upon this, Dr. *Bettenſon* told Mr. *Prouſe*'s Relations, of the good Effects which he had ſometimes ſeen from a free Uſe of Strong and Spirituous Liquors, in his Practice among People in the Country, but did not care to venture upon it in a Perſon of ſuch tender Years, and of ſuch conſequence as Mr. *Prouſe* was; but that it was inſiſted upon that he ſhou'd do it, it being apparently a deſperate Caſe, and there being nothing elſe ſeemingly to be done.

That

That they accordingly enter'd upon it, and went on with it, but more frequently than as it is above mention'd, being never able to diſcontinue the pouring in of them by as much as he cou'd take, for a Quarter of an Hour, without a ſenſible Detriment to him.

That the Strong Beer which he drank was ſome that his Grandfather had brewed when he was Dean of *Canterbury*, and brought with him from thence, which was then a matter of ſixteen Years before, and of the Black or Noggiſh ſort, of near 20 Buſhels to the Hogſhead.

That the good Event of this Proceſs occaſion'd a pretty general Run into a like one, in thoſe Parts, during the time that the Small-Pox was ſo rife, and of ſo malignant a Sort, as it was that Winter and the Spring following, and that the Failure of it in ſome Inſtances was thought to be owing to too negligent an Attendance to it, or the not plying them duly and ſufficiently with ſuch-like Liquors.

And laſtly, That it had been generally thought that Mr. *Prouſe*'s Cure, extraordinary as it was, could not well be aſcrib'd to any thing elſe, but that *a Phyſician of the firſt Rank*,

Rank, who has been concern'd in his Family, ſeem'd to make light of it, and very frankly told them that he wou'd have done every whit as well if old *Bettenſon* had order'd him to have been dragg'd through a Horſe-pond: At which, I perceive, they were ſomewhat ſurpriz'd, and which is more indeed than I ſhou'd have thought, had it come from *One of leſs Eminence in the Profeſſion, or leſs critical upon the Practice of others than himſelf:* But preſume that he took it from a very good *Way* that they have *of curing Fevers among the Tartars**, and that is, "When any one is "ſeiz'd with a Fever, they take him by the "Hair of the Head and ſhake him well for "a little while, and ſwing him round and "round, and then throw him into the Water; "by which means a Turn is given to the "Blood, and the Humours and Spirits are "alter'd, and ſo the Fever is cur'd."

And thus much for this memorable Caſe.

---

* Dum quis Febre corripitur, tunc comprehensâ Comâ ipſum aliquantiſper exagitantes, & circumrotantes in Aquam profluentem proficiunt, hocque modo Humores & Spiritus alterando procurant Febrifugum. ---- *Obſervationes Medicinales circa Morbos in regionibus Septentrionalibus per Philippum* Lloyd, *M. D. in Actis Philoſophicis*, N° 256. pag. 310.

CASE *the* FOURTH.

BLOODY URINE *in the* SMALL-POX,

And the Patient liv'd to the 20th Day.

Together with a ſhort Account of the *Small-Pox* in general.

SINCE I wrote the foregoing Letters, *&c.* I have met with a Caſe of the ſame Nature with the Firſt, in which there was Reaſon, as I thought, to hope for the ſame fortunate Event, and of which I will likewiſe give a brief Account, notwithſtanding I was diſappointed.

It was in a Servant of my own, a Lad of about 19 Years old, who was ſeiz'd with a *violent Pain in his Back*, which he imputed to his having help'd the Brewer's Servants in carrying down Drink; but which continuing, notwithſtanding he was blooded and had a Plaiſter put upon it, and being attended likewiſe with a Pain in his Head (tho' not a great one) the Day following, I immediately apprehended that it was the Forerunner of the *Small-Pox*, and that of a bad Sort; I ſay of a bad

bad Sort, becauſe I have ſcarce ever known that Symptom to have preceded and to perſiſt, but the *Small-Pox* has proved of a very dangerous Sort, and almoſt conſtantly fatal: Which is more than I remember to have been obſerv'd by any body that has hitherto treated concerning this Diſtemper.

The Eruption enſued, *i. e.* began to ſhew itſelf, on the third Day, and *Bloody Water* upon the fourth from that, or the ſeventh from the Invaſion, and continued that and the next Day, and great part of the Day following; and there were other Symptoms, *viz.* a *Delirium* and *Diarrhœa*, *and great Reſtleſneſs and Inquietude*, which attended him likewiſe from juſt before the Eruption to almoſt that time, notwithſtanding he had been Blooded again, and had a Bliſter *inter Scapulas*, and taken all proper temperate Reſtringents the whole while.

What was farther remarkable in this Caſe is, that he went on pretty tolerably for Number and Sort, *&c.* after this until the fifteenth Day, but was then ſeiz'd with a ſudden *Deliquium*, and in ſuch a State that it was almoſt impracticable to get any thing down, and he was ſeemingly expiring. They made a ſhift however to get down, every now and then, a Spoonful or two of *Lac Ammoniac* and *Tinctura Croci*, with ſome *Serpentaria* in it,

and a couple of Bliſters were applied *infra Cubitos*, by means of which he came to himſelf, and was likely enough to live the next Morning; and continuing ſo that Day, which was the Sixteenth from the Eruption, and which has been obſerv'd * to be the lateſt that any One has been known to ſurvive who ever made *ſuch dreadful Water*; and continuing ſo likewiſe with not much of a Fever, and ſomething of an Appetite, and two or three Stools a Day, and good Apprehenſions for himſelf, for two Days more, I cannot but think there was Reaſon to hope he might have done well: But unluckily for him, *the Fever roſe upon him* again *the third time*, to a very high degree, the next Day in the Evening, and threw every thing into Confuſion, and he died upon the 19th Day of *December* laſt, having had the *Small-Pox* come out upon him the 30th of the Month before.

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* *Vide* Caſe I. Page 2.

SECT. II.

AS I am upon *Small-Pox* Caſes, it will not be unacceptable, I hope, if I add ſomething concerning that Diſtemper in general, eſpecially as it is partly taken from the *Adverſaria* of that *Learned Gentleman* who is mention'd in the Preface, and to whom the Reader will be further oblig'd in moſt of the ſubſequent Caſes.

The *Small-Pox* is a contagious Diſtemper, and as terrible as any of them, very many dying of it, more particularly when it is accompanied, as it generally is, with a Fever of a dangerous Kind.

This, when they are many, or of the Flux, or Confluent Sort; on the contrary, when the Patient has but a few, and the Fever ceaſes upon the Eruption, no Diſeaſe is more favourable, and you may ſometimes meet them walking about their Affairs, with the *Small-Pox* in their Faces, in the open Streets of *London*.

No Diſeaſe likewiſe in which there is more of a Criſis than in the *Small-Pox*; for by the fourth Day, at furtheſt, after the Invaſion, the Eruption is evident; by the ſeventh it is perfected, or all are come out; by the eleventh they dry away, or turn into Scabs; and by the

the fourteenth they fall off; tho' in the Flux Sort they are often ſlower, and ſome die after the fourteenth, nay on the ſeventeenth, and twentieth Days, altho' few have Strength enough to hold out ſo long.

A *Fever*, as has been ſaid, generally joined with the *Small-Pox*, and when it ceaſes not upon the Eruption, apt however for ſome Days after it to be more remiſs: but on the ſeventh from the Eruption it increaſes again, and returns with ſome Violence; and this is what is generally called the *Second Fever*, and occaſions the Danger, which continues for ſome Days: Nay in the Flux Sort ſome are ſo unfortunate as to have *a third Fever* ſeven Days after the ſecond, in which Caſe very few eſcape.

The *Small-Pox* favourable,

Quæ cito maturæ, quæ erumpunt Febre remiſſâ,
Rubræ, albæ, paucæ, nullæ nigrore notatæ;

Et ubi

Libera vox, facilis ſpiratio, non ſitis ingens;

Thoſe on the contrary unfavourable, and for the moſt part mortal where there is

Mictus ſanguineus, fluxuſve, Angina, Phrenitis;

Qui

Qui Variolis pereunt vel Anginâ fauces occludente, vel Peripneumoniâ aut Reſpiratione ſuffocatoriâ, vel Syncope vires dejiciente, vel Febre, vel demùm Diarrhœâ aut Dyſenteriâ, fatis ut plurimùm cedunt.

The greateſt Danger, as has been ſaid before, moſtly from the Fever, upon which account Dr. *Browne* is of Opinion, that if that cou'd be reſpited there wou'd not near ſo many die of this Diſeaſe, and was confirm'd in this Opinion from his own Experience, upon trying of the Bark, both in the firſt Fever which brings them out, and in the ſecond when they begin to dry and ſhou'd go away, and gives us ſome of the Inſtances, one of which, relating to its Efficacy in the Secondary Fever, I ſhall here ſet down, and may be called, *The Fifth Caſe.*

Mr. *Dormer*, who lodg'd then in *Pall-Mall*, had a very ill Sort of *Small-Pox*, which ran all together, and covered moſt of the Superficies of his Skin, both in Face and Body, and was in danger from the Beginning. When the time came that they ſhou'd dry away, and the *ſecond Fever* increas'd upon him, they ſtood *like a Quagmire* all about him, and wou'd advance no further, notwithſtanding many powerful Remedies were given him.

him. In this difficult Caſe *the Doctor* delayed no longer, but gave him *a Drachm of the Bark* in Subſtance, and repeated it every ſix Hours at furtheſt, till he had taken about *an Ounce and an half of it*. His Nights were ſo bad before, notwithſtanding many quieting Remedies which he had taken, that each of them, as it was fear'd, wou'd be his laſt; but the firſt Night after he began with the *Bark* was quieter, and the *Small-Pox* on both Sides of his Face began to dry; the ſecond Night his Face was all dried, and ſome of his Body advanc'd very much, and after the third Night all the Symptoms abated, and he ſeem'd to be in great Safety, and very ſuddenly recover'd to the great Joy of all his numerous Friends.

The Doctor's general *Proceſs* as to this Diſtemper upon other Occaſions, much the ſame as has been ever ſince, *except as to Bleeding*, which he reſtrains to a Plethoric Habit, and the Time before the Eruption; tho' at the ſame time he informs us, that at *Paris* they let them Blood any Day after the Appearance, but ſays this is not practis'd here in *England*; *and* excepting likewiſe *as to Bliſters*, which he does not ſo much as adviſe the Uſe of, or make any mention of in the whole Country, or in any State of the Diſeaſe, and which I am the more ſurprized at, becauſe he

he takes great Notice of them, and adviſes one at leaſt to be kept continually open and running during the whole courſe of the malady, in Malignant and Peſtilential Fevers, and ſays that the great Uſe of them came firſt to be known during the *Peſtilential Conſtitution*, which was *Anno* 1664 and 1665, and had continued ever ſince.

The reſt of his Proceſs, *Pectoral Drinks, Lambatives, and Poſſet-Drink, with Tares* in it in caſe that the Lungs, and *Gargles and Mucilages* in caſe that the Throat is affected, together with *Diaſcordium*, *Theriaca*, or *Philonium*, in caſe of a Looſeneſs, *and an Ounce of Diacodium* every Night in caſe of Inquietude; and, if the *Small-Pox* prove long laſting, ſome temperate Cordial, and to ſupply the Spirits often with a Draught of it, in caſe of Faintneſs, and *thorough Purging* when the *Small-Pox* is well off, and the Patient fit for it.

There is one thing further which the *Doctor* takes notice of, and that is, that many Waters, Oils and Unguents, or Liniments, are frequently made uſe of, in order to preſerve the Face, after the *Small-Pox*; all which he thinks altogether uſeleſs, if not hurtful; and that a little Flower, or white Starch, well dried, and ſhaken upon the Face, is preferable to them all. Nay, if you let no-

thing that is moiſt, or greaſy, touch the Face for fifteen Days, the Face, he ſays, will ſcarce be red, at leaſt not ſo red as it will otherwiſe be; and if for a long while after you forbear to waſh it, it will be the better, and the moſt that you need to do is to breathe upon a warm Handkerchief, and to wipe your Face with it.

CASE *the* SIXTH.

A general Decrepitacy from the GOUT.

Cur'd by *Bathing*, and *Drinking* of the *Bath-Waters.*

Anno Domini 1691 *and* 1692.

MR. *Long*, of *Downeſide*, in the *Pariſh* of *Shepton Mallet*, in the *County* of *Somerſet*, of about 49 Years of Age, was ſeiz'd with the Gout about 14 Years before, *i. e.* before the Year 91, and for the three Years immediately preceding, was never without great Pains a Month together in the whole Year, the Pains rambling from Part to Part, and upon Abatement leaving a Numbneſs over the whole Body. In conſequence of this likewiſe, the *Joints of his Fingers* became *crooked* and inflexible; the *Patella* of his right Knee *fix'd*; his *Poſture* decrepit, and *quite double*, with extreme Pain in his Hips and Small of the Back; the *Muſcles* and *Joints* of his *Thighs*, *Legs*, *Ancles*, and *Feet*, *motionleſs*, ſo that he was carried about from Place to Place, not able to put the leaſt

Streſs upon the Ground; his Stomach, loſt; his thirſt, unquenchable; his Face meagre, pale and yellow; the *Hair of his Head, gray,* and *the whole Habit of his Body, emaciated* to Skin and Bones. To theſe Afflictions were frequently added, *terrible Fits of the Stone,* to which ſort of Concretions the Entrails of his Body were ſo much diſpos'd, that after ſix Weeks uſe of the *Bath Waters,* leaving his Waters, by chance, for ſeven Days, the *Urinal* was *cruſted all over* with a perfect hard Stone *like a Pumice,* thicker than a Crown-piece.

This was his Caſe when he began to drink the *Bath Waters* at the End of *April,* 1691; and he drank them hot in the Morning, and cold at Meals; and in a little time was reconciled to them for his conſtant Drink, without Deſire of any other. In a Week's time his Stomach came, and his Thirſt abated; and after a Month's conſtantly Drinking, and *Bathing every other Day* a little while, only to ſtretch his Joints, it gave him perfect Eaſe from Pain.

The 28th of *May* he return'd home, and carried ſome of the Waters along with him, and ſent for them conſtantly once a Week, uſing them for his ordinary Drink, and ſometimes drinking them warm in the Morning for a Stool or two, as Occaſion required, and they

they paſs'd very well, but not ſo effectually as upon the Place. This Courſe continued till the End of *Auguſt* 1691, when he came to the *Bath* again, Drinking and *Bathing* as at the firſt, till the Middle of *October*, with increaſing Succeſs; but towards that time he went home again, and ſent and continued to uſe the Waters as before.

Between *Allhallowtide* and *Chriſtmas* the Gray Hairs began to fall off, and new ones ſucceeded; and by *Candlemas* they were all gone, and a brown, curling Hair came in their place, ſuch as he had when he was about 20, growing ſo faſt, that he was oblig'd to cut above an Inch a Month, and ſtill growing thicker and freſher, ſo that he had a Head of Hair like a Wig, without a gray one in it.

This encourag'd him to quit his own Houſe, and come and take a Houſe at the *Bath*, and to renew and purſue the above Method very diligently, and it was accordingly attended with daily Amendment, inſomuch that in the *Summer*, 1692, *his Toe-Nails*, which before were hard, rugged, and ſcaly, were thruſt off by ſome that were *new*, freſh, and ſmooth; his Arms were ſtrengthen'd; his Legs plump'd out, and his Feet cou'd bear a ſtrait pair of Shoes; and he that before cou'd not lay the leaſt Streſs upon them, cou'd then bear

bear to ſtamp upon the Ground, and that forcibly, and without the leaſt Regret, and found his Strength, as he had done his Decay, ſtill increaſing upwards, ſo that he could ſtand almoſt upright without any Pain.

He acquired likewiſe a fleſhy Habit of Body, and a ruddy and plump Face, and a lively vigorous Eye, and cou'd bend his Knees, and *did not want other Effects or Powers of Youth:* Nor had he any Fit of the Gout to lay him up, nor the leaſt Touch of the Stone, or any Sharpneſs of Urine, after he was once well enter'd into drinking of the *Bath-Waters.*

This Caſe is related, among a great many others, by Dr. *Peirce* in *his Memoirs of* the *Bath*, Page 334, *&c.* but neither ſo clearly, nor ſo fully as above; upon which account I take the liberty to publiſh it, and think that it is ſo remarkable and *well-told a Caſe* that it very well deſerves the Notice which is taken of it; and there is thus much farther remarkable in it, *viz.* that the Cure ſeems to be, in a great meaſure, owing to the *Bathing*, as well as Drinking of the Waters, tho' it is now thought to be extremely prejudicial, and conſequently prohibited to all who are in any manner afflicted with the Gout.

CASE

CASE *the* SEVENTH.

The Case of the Marquis of Dorcheſter.

A large Quantity of *Opium* taken through a Miſtake.

HENRY, *Marquis* of *Dorcheſter*, Son to the Earl of *Kingſton*, Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty King *Charles* I. his Forces, within the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Rutland*, &c. *a great Lover of Learning, and a great Lover of learned Men*, (and to whom the *College of Phyſicians* is oblig'd for a valuable Collection of Books, which he purchas'd at the Expence of ſome thouſand Pounds, and gave to the College) had a Cabinet of Choice Remedies, as was uſual with Great Perſons, and in all great Families at that time, and among the reſt *a Metalline Subſtance*, which look'd like *Regulus of Antimony*, but being in Wine, or any other Liquor, was *not Vomitive but Sudorifick*.

He had likewiſe *a* well-compounded *Cordial Electuary*, of which he us'd to take about the Quantity of a Walnut every Morning, and likewiſe always kept a celebrated Extract,

bear to ſtamp upon the Ground, and that forcibly, and without the leaſt Regret, and found his Strength, as he had done his Decay, ſtill increaſing upwards, ſo that he could ſtand almoſt upright without any Pain.

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Extract, then much in uſe, and call'd *Extractum Cardiac. Magiſtrale*, the ſeventh Part of which was Extract of, or purified *Opium*, and of which he us'd alſo to give his Servants, or others that wanted it, every now and then, a few Grains.

One Morning, as a Servant of his was paſſing through his Bed-chamber, he call'd to her to reach him the Gallypot in which the *Cordial Electuary* was, out of his Cloſet, but ſhe through miſtake brought him the *Pot of the Extract*, and of which, as it happen'd, there were four Ounces, and he immediately took ſix Drachms of it, as appear'd upon weighing of what remained afterwards; ſo that what he took contain'd about *two Scruples and an half, or fifty Grains of* pure *Opium*.

After this he ſlept four Hours, *viz.* from Eight to Twelve, before his Servants perceived any thing of the Miſtake, or attempted to wake him; but then they could not, tho' they did what they could, and therefore ſent immediately from *Highgate*, where his Lordſhip then was, to Dr. *Browne* and Sir *John Micklethwaite* to come and attend him.

Sir *John Micklethwaite* being abroad, Dr. *Browne* preſcrib'd divers Things, and had them made up ready, and a little while afterwards they met with Sir *John*, and by Five

in the Evening they were both of them with *my Lord*, at his Houſe in *Highgate*. His Servants in the mean time had been able to take him up, and put on his Cloaths, and to ſupport and aſſiſt him to walk about his Chamber, and he was ſometimes able to open his Eyes, and to anſwer to what was ſpoken, but fell aſleep again preſently, and they were not able to keep him awake a Quarter of a Minute with all their Striving, calling upon him, *giving him provoking Language*, nor any thing elſe that they cou'd do.

He was therefore *let Blood* directly, and that plentifully, and then took *Infuſion. Croci Metallor.* ʒiſs, and after that *Vitrioli albi* ʒi, twice, but cou'd not vomit, neither did he ever vomit in the whole courſe of his Life: However the Medicines work'd downwards, and he had a Stool in about an Hour's time, and they then proceeded to give him a *Draught* of *Decoct. Senn.* ʒiv, with *two Ounces of Syrupus de Spinâ*, and repeated the ſame ſort of Medicines every two or three Hours afterwards, and Sir *John Micklethwait* ſeeing little or no Alteration for the better, return'd to *London* about Nine at Night, bewailing the apparent Loſs of ſo great a Man, ſo good a Friend, and ſo kind a Maſter; but Dr. *Browne* continued with him, and ſtill to give what Aſſiſtance he cou'd, and about Midnight order'd *my Lord*

to be put to Bed, and to be ſuffered to ſleep without thoſe frequent Interruptions which had been hitherto given him.

The *Purging Draughts* continued to work plentifully, and as ſoon as the Day began to appear, *the Doctor* walk'd down into the Garden to refreſh himſelf with the cool Air of the Morning, giving Orders to be call'd in half an Hour, or upon any Alteration which might happen to his Lordſhip, and about that time Notice was brought him that *my Lord* ſeem'd to be more ſenſible, and was awake; upon which *the Doctor* went in again, and found his Pulſe not quite ſo high as it had been before, and gave him a *Cordial Draught*, with 15 *Drops of Spiritus Salis Armoniaci* in it.

My Lord being now not ſo deſirous of Sleep as before, call'd for *his Chaplain* to read to him, and in half an Hour more his Head was clear, and he ſeem'd to be totally recover'd, and deſired to ſee what had been order'd for him, and ſpoke of *the Præſcriptions* with a great deal of Candour and Reaſon, and Skill and Judgment. And thus, in the ſpace of leſs than twenty-four Hours from the Time of the taking it, *the Narcotick*, or whatever *other noxious Quality* there may be in too large a Quantity of *Opium*, was maſter'd and totally remedied.

This

This Caſe is without a Date, but what I have likewiſe among Dr. *Browne*'s *Adverſaria*, and a clear Inſtance of his Abilities, and of the Juſtice with which my *Lord Marquis* was pleas'd to ſpeak of him in his Profeſſion, *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, and *Purging*, or one, or more, if not All of them, being certainly the moſt effectual, if not the *unicè neceſſaria* upon all ſuch Occaſions: Upon which account I have often wonder'd that ſo general a Notice only is taken of them, that *Acid Medicines* and *Lixivial Salts* are put upon an equal foot of Efficacy with them, in a *celebrated Treatiſe upon the Subject of Poiſons*, with which the World has been long oblig'd, and lately reoblig'd. But multiplicity of Buſineſs, greater Concerns, and a *Non vacat pro rebus exiguis*, cannot but prevent *Perſons of Eminence* from being ſo particularly inſtructive as they might otherwiſe be, and what is ſaid in relation to it, *in each of the Editions* *, ſeems to be intended rather for Hints of all that is proper in general, than to point out what may be more particularly neceſſary, and is principally to be depended upon on ſuch Occaſions.

The ſaid *Marquis* of *Dorcheſter* was educated at *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*, and

* A Mechanical Account of *Poiſons*, *London*, 1702 & 1745, Page 147 of the Firſt Edition, and 267 of the Third.

became afterwards *a hard Student*, ſtudying, as it is ſaid, for the moſt part, ten or twelve Hours a Day, and applying himſelf to the Study of the Fathers, and Schoolmen, and Caſuiſts, and of the Canon and Civil Law; as likewiſe of the Common Law, and was accordingly admitted a *Bencher* of *Grays-Inn*, *Anno Dom.* 1642, but about ſeven Years afterwards, when he was about 43 Years old, *viz.* in the Year 1649, he *betook himſelf to the Study of Phyſick and Anatomy*, and was admitted to be a *Fellow of the College of Phyſicians* in 1658, and became a Credit and Ornament to it, or, as *Tony Wood* * expreſſes it, their *Pride and Glory*, and was a great Lover of the whole Society, and more particularly of Dr. *Browne*, who was the Perſon whom he conſulted principally, and intruſted likewiſe as to the Purchaſe of ſuch Books as were neceſſary for compleating of his Library, for the future Service and Benefit of the College. He was born *Anno Dom.* 1606, and died at his own Houſe in *Charter-Houſe Yard*, *Decemb.* 8, 1680, aged 74 Years.

* *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, *Faſti*, Vol. II. Page 22.

CASE

CASE *the* EIGHTH.

A Suppreſſion of Urine, from the Stone *in the* Kidneys,

Cur'd by a large Quantity of *Soap*.

MR. *Hales*, Brother to Sir *Edward Hales* of *Kent*, had *Stones in both Kidneys*, and it ſo happen'd, that the Stones on each ſide deſcended together, and ſtopp'd, or plugg'd up both the Ureters in ſuch a manner, that he labour'd under a *total Suppreſſion of Urine for* twenty Days together. Dr. *Browne* viſited him from the Beginning of it, and gave him *Glyſters* and *Purges*, and order'd him to be *blooded* ſeveral times, and as often as he could bear it for the Pain, to go from his Brother's Chambers in the *Temple*, where he lodg'd, as far as to *Hyde-Park* in a Coach: He gave him *Vomits* likewiſe, eſpecially if ever he began to be drowſy, which frequently happen'd, and they were of *Vitriol. alb. Oxymel of Squills*, and *Vin. Benedictum*, as his *Purges* were of *Decoct. Sennæ & Mannæ*, with *Syrup of Buckthorn* and *Julep*, and *Reſin of Julep*, and *Aloes*, and *Scammony*, which the Doctor gave chiefly

became afterwards *a hard Student*, ſtudying, as it is ſaid, for the moſt part, ten or twelve Hours a Day, and applying himſelf to the Study of the Fathers, and Schoolmen, and Caſuiſts, and of the Canon and Civil Law; as likewiſe of the Common Law, and was accordingly admitted a *Bencher* of *Grays-Inn*, *Anno Dom.* 1642, but about ſeven Years afterwards, when he was about 43 Years old, *viz.* in the Year 1649, he *betook himſelf to the Study of Phyſick and Anatomy*, and was admitted to be a *Fellow of the College of Phyſicians* in 1658, and became a Credit and Ornament to it, or, as *Tony Wood* * expreſſes it, their *Pride and Glory*, and was a great Lover of the whole Society, and more particularly of Dr. *Browne*, who was the Perſon whom he conſulted principally, and intruſted likewiſe as to the Purchaſe of ſuch Books as were neceſſary for compleating of his Library, for the future Service and Benefit of the College. He was born *Anno Dom.* 1606, and died at his own Houſe in *Charter-Houſe Yard*, *Decemb.* 8, 1680, aged 74 Years.

* *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, *Faſti*, Vol. II. Page 22.

CASE

CASE *the* EIGHTH.

A Suppreſſion of Urine, from the Stone *in the* Kidneys,

Cur'd by a large Quantity of *Soap*.

MR. *Hales*, Brother to Sir *Edward Hales* of *Kent*, had *Stones in both Kidneys*, and it ſo happen'd, that the Stones on each ſide deſcended together, and ſtopp'd, or plugg'd up both the Ureters in ſuch a manner, that he labour'd under a *total Suppreſſion of Urine for* twenty Days together. Dr. *Browne* viſited him from the Beginning of it, and gave him *Glyſters* and *Purges*, and order'd him to be *blooded* ſeveral times, and as often as he could bear it for the Pain, to go from his Brother's Chambers in the *Temple*, where he lodg'd, as far as to *Hyde-Park* in a Coach: He gave him *Vomits* likewiſe, eſpecially if ever he began to be drowſy, which frequently happen'd, and they were of *Vitriol. alb. Oxymel of Squills*, and *Vin. Benedictum*, as his *Purges* were of *Decoct. Sennæ & Mannæ*, with *Syrup of Buckthorn* and *Julep*, and *Reſin of Julep*, and *Aloes*, and *Scammony*, which the Doctor gave chiefly

chiefly becauſe he hop'd they wou'd prove *Hydragogues*, and help to carry off the Serous Parts of the Blood, leſt they ſhou'd otherwiſe break in upon, and drown the Brain.

Theſe and other Medicines were *given*, ſcarce any thing being omitted that cou'd any ways contribute either to the Support of him, or to the ſuppling of the Paſſages, or the making a Diſcharge of the Stone, in all reſpects, more eaſy; notwithſtanding which there was no Relief, only that he was kept ſtill alive.

At length *the Doctor* thought of *Caſtile Soap*, and gave him not a little, but from two or three Drachms *to an Ounce*, and *an Ounce and an half*, and to *two and more Ounces* at a time, diſſolv'd in Water, 'till he had taken two Pounds of it, and at laſt there came away *a Stuff*, and ſome Water followed.--This Stuff was ſeparated, as *the Doctor* imagines, from the Inſide of the Ureter, and there came away *a* large *Stone* along with it, and wrapt up in it, beſides ſeveral other ſmall ones, and Dirt and Skin, and the gangren'd Membrane, *and* after that a *foul and naſty Urine*, and then, *viz.* the next Day in the Morning, a great Quantity of Water.--What he took afterwards was *Terebinthina Veneta*, and other ſoft and gentle Medicines of the ſame Tendency, and all was well.

This

This is a remarkable Account of a very happy Effect from the Uſe of *Soap*, and an Inſtance how free it may be made with, even to a Degree which is almoſt incredible. But then it muſt be conſider'd, that *this* was likewiſe *an almoſt gone Caſe*, and of extreme Exigence: Every thing elſe, in a manner, had been tried, and there was no other Chance for his Survival. In which ſort of Caſes it is not only the Judgment, but warrantable, to give things of the greateſt Efficacy, and that, not only in the common trifling Way and Doſes, but to the utmoſt Stretch that either the Patient can bear, or the Medicine ſhall be found not to be going beyond the *anceps Remedium*.

It is to be obſerved likewiſe, that the Effect which this Medicine had, was merely to bring away the Stuff, Stone, *&c.* *Soap*, more particularly that of *Caſtile*, being, as Dr. *Browne* (immediately previous to this Caſe) has obſerv'd, an *excellent Diuretick*; the Subtilty of its Parts, and *the Activity and Aſperity of its Salts, ſoften'd* by means of their Union *with an Oil*, admirably qualifying it to ſtimulate and deterge, as well as to relax the Urinary Paſſages, and conſequently to facilitate the Excluſion of any thing that wants to paſs off that way.

How far it is capable of being improv'd into further Excellencies, and to become a *Lithontriptick*,

thontriptick, or poſſeſs'd of the Virtue to break or diſſolve the Stone in a human Body, I won't pretend to determine. Dr. *Browne*, tho' he has mention'd ſeveral things which are thought to be ſo, does not ſeem to think that any thing is really ſo, or much to be relied upon for any ſuch Purpoſe: And *Tulpius*, that *faithful Obſerver*, ſays, "*Nihil Medicis frequentius in ore quam Medicamentum Calculos frangens; at vide ſis arenoſos & molles duntaxat intelligas; Silices quippè ut vix comminuunt Mallei, ſic profectò multò minus acris aliquis humor, qui fortaſſis aptior foret exedendis tenuibus Veſicæ tunicis quam præduris Lapidibus.*"—Vide *Tulpii Obſervationes, Lib. IV. Cap.* 37. The reſt of which, becauſe it is not altogether foreign to the preſent Purpoſe, I ſhall take the liberty to ſubjoin immediately after *the preſent Caſe.*

But I forget — Phyſick is *an ample Field*, and there ever have been, and ever will be Opportunities of adding to, *or retrenching from*, and making ſome Improvements or Alterations or other in Medicine; and there have ever likewiſe been ſome who have been *Diſcreet enough to reſerve* the Pleaſure of *the Knowledge of them to themſelves*, altho' at the ſame time they have never fail'd to be ſo *Publick-ſpirited* as to acquaint the World, of whom,

whom, and where they were to be had; and it is certainly an Argument of a refined and underſtanding Age there either are any New Lights ſtruck out in any Branch of Science,

vel * *veteres revocantur* † *Artes.*

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* Horatius, lib. 4. Od. ult. Verſ. 12.

† Vulgò, *Noſtrums*, or Remedies of ſuperior Excellence to any as yet known, and yet it is not known what they are, from the famous *Oleum Anodynum*, &c. of ſome of our moſt eminent Phyſicians, down to Dr. *Cr--m--l M-rt-r's* new *Plan for the Practice of Phyſick.*

CASUS ULTIMUS.

Mictus Calculorum fractorum:

Ex *TULPIO.*

Hic ille utrinque ſoſpitator Tulpius,
Inſerviendo ſanitati & Patriæ.

THOMAS FONTANUS, ſenex ſummè humanus, exantlatis aliquandiu acerbiſſimis urgentis Urinæ cruciatibus, eminxit tandem plurimos Calculos, colore varios, & formâ, moleque diſpares; quorum alii in conſpectum prodiere glabri ac politi, alii viciſſim angulares, vel ſphærici; imò nonnulli quaſi ſerrulâ à ſe invicem præciſi. Quod inuſitatum ſpectaculum eò majorem movit admirationem, quo deinceps excreverit plures effractorum Calculorum cortices, qui æquantes unguem humanum, ſeni, ſeptenivè ſingulis interdum prodiere diebus.

Attonitis interim, & haud parùm ſuſpenſis Medicis, quò referrent hanc Calculos effringendi ac poliendi vim, donec Ægro, ob omnimodam Urinæ ſuppreſſionem, ad meliorem vitam

vitam tranſlato, Anatome veritatem, quaſi ex umbrâ, in claram lucem produxerit. Fluctuabant enim in Veſicæ fundo undecim Calculi, quorum maximus fragili cortice tectus, quaſi alter Actæon, à continuo inæqualium Calculorum occurſu adeo fuit detritus, ut plurima inde diſſilierint fragmenta, quæ deinde cum Urinâ emingerentur. Præter quem multijugum Lapidum fragmentorumque acervum Familiæ ibidem oſtendimus tres Calculos, ſatis inſignes, qui Veſicæ tunicis adeò fuere involuti, ut ne lynceis quidem oculis illos perſpexiſſes, niſi Scalpellum involucra abſtuliſſet, cujus beneficio duos etiam Calculos animadvertimus in Renibus latitantes.

Ecquid egiſſes, Lithotome, in hiſce Syrtibus? Obvios fortè Calculos facilè eduxiſſes, at qui eruiſſes tunicis incluſos? Vis ſignem tibi, quam deinceps ſequaris, Cynoſuram? Quæ ſupra hominem Deo committe, & conſule non minus tuæ famæ, quàm ægrorum ſaluti.

Verùm enimverò, quàm latus hic patuit campus illis, qui nihil non Remediis ſuis acceptum ferunt, ſive verè, ſive falsò: Prædicaſſent quidem ſpeciosè commentitiam ſuam gloriam, ſed quàm turpiter deinde aliis ludibrio eſſent, veritate ab Anatome è latebris

erutâ, næ illi in ſpeciem quidem apparuiſſent Medici, at revera *Nugivendi ac Sycophantæ.*

Calculorum fragmenta prodiere quidem aliquando ex mutuo eorundem attritu, ſed ex acri Medicamento Ecquis id vidit? —— Idem, *h.e. Tulpius*, inter Monita Medica.

F I N I S.

Ad Doctiſſimum Virum

MATTHÆUM LEE, M. D.

EPISTOLA,

Notam Illi faciens Epiſtolam Clariſſimi

Doctoris JOHANNIS FREIND

Ad GULIELMUM COCKBURNE, M. D.

De Febre eâ quæ Copias in Hiſpaniâ infeſtabat, quibus Ille ut Medicus præfuit, Anno 1705, &c.

A *PEIRCIO DOD*, M. D.

Collegii Regii Medicorum Socio,

Et Noſocomii Sancti Bartholomæi, apud Smithfield, Medico.

MATTHÆO LEE, M. D.

PIERCIUS DOD,

SALUTEM.

CUM nemo uſpiam vel naturam Morborum penitius intellexerit, vel illorum Hiſtorias accuratius deſcripſerit, vel clariora Eruditionis ſuæ ſpecimina in omni fermè Doctrinæ genere, & in re Medicâ præſertim ediderit, quàm præclarus noſter Doctor Johannes Freind, *non ingratum tibi fore confido,* Vir Doctiſſime, *aut Literato cuipiam, ſi Epiſtolam quam ſcripſit ad Digniſſimum Virum* Gulielmum Cockburne, M. D. *dum ipſe præfuit ſaluti Exercitus, qui ſub Illuſtriſſimo* Comite de Peterborough *in Hiſpaniâ militavit,* Annis 1705 & 1706, *& cujus inclyta facta domi reverſus conſcripſit* *, *Tecum communicem.*

Id verò ſanè mireris forſan, qui & Freindum *probè noſti, & noſti etiam ut ille* † Cockburneum *redarguat,* " *tanquam* inficetum quen-

* Account of the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Conduct in *Spain*, printed for *Jonah Boyer* in 1707.

† Præfatione ad ſecund. Edition. Prælection. Chymicar.

" dam

" dam Edenburghenſem, & jubeat illius Scri-
" pta, vel longâ pace in Soſiorum forulis re-
" quieſcere, vel ut alicui ſaltem uſui eſſe poſ-
" ſint, Diarrhœâ laborantibus inſervire," *ut Ille, inquam,* Cockburneum *unquam tam amicè tamque magnificè compellarit: Sed fuit inter Illos mutuum tunc temporis commercium, & mutua itidem Amicitia, tam antea quàm poſteà, uti & Familiaritas non tanquam inter aliquando oſuros: Quin &* Freindus *illius meminit in* *Emmenologiâ ſuâ, *non multis anteà annis editâ, honorificè.*

Quâ ratione, & quibus de cauſis reſciſſa eſt, & nunquam deinde coiit hæc Conjunctio, non eſt hujuſce loci, neque temporis diſquirere; Utrinque forſan peccabatur: Hoc ſolum Tibi ſpondere queo, Epiſtolam quæ ſubſequitur fuiſſe ipſius Freindi *manu exaratam, & quod exſcripta eſt ex ipſo* Autographo: *Epiſtola ipſa etiam clarè indicat ex cujus divite venâ ac penu profluxit, & portio quædam illius, pauciſſimis tantùm mutatis, jamdudum adoptata eſt à ſeipſo* inter ſua Commentaria.

Cuinam igitur prius potiuſvè eandem mitterem quam Tibi, Vir Eruditiſſime, *in* Freindi

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* " Hoc in loco non alienum erit Plethoræ originem paulò
" altiùs inveſtigare, cauſaſque exponere, quare neque ante ſecun-
" dum ſeptenarium incipiat Fluxus menſtruus, nec ultra ſepti-
" mum perdurat; cujus rei rationem primus tradidit Vir in
" Oeconomiâ Animali ſcientiſſimus Cockburneus." —— *Emmenolog. cap. 8. p. 83. Editionis Wigganeanæ.*

ſcriptis,

ſcriptis, æque ac re Medicâ, & Literaria quacunque verſatiſſimo. Quique Freindi *adinſtar*, proprio Marte, *non ad gratiam modò & famam, ſed ad dignitatem in Medicinâ evectus es, & quo non alius rectius novit quanti* Illius *ſcripta ſunt æſtimanda. Tuque adeo viciſſim*, Vir Humaniſſime, *ſi rectè auguror, Schedulam hanc lætus accipies, ſaltem ſi ſentias idem juxtâ mecum, hoc eſt, quod dolendum plane eſt, & ingens rei Medicæ diſpendium, ſi vel minima Scriptoris ejuſvis elegantioris monumenta intercidente.*

Vale itaque, Vir Spectatiſſime, & Freindum, *ſi in cæteris rebus, ita in Scriptis quoque aliquando æmulere: Neque autem hoc adeò uſque differ, ac* Celeberrimus ille Vir, *quem* Freindus *toties* * *obſecrat*, " ut quæ apud ſe habeat de " Variolarum omnium naturâ atque diſcrepan- " tiâ, earumque eventu, & optimâ curandi " viâ, vel tunc etiam jamdiu meditata, & à " ſe ſcripta, in lucem proferret" *nec tamen adhuc, majori an Medentium an decumbentium damno incertum, in commune protulit.*

Feſto Omnium Animarum,
Anno Domini 1745.

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* In Epiſtolâ nimirùm inter Commentar. ad Epidemicos Hippocratis; in Epiſtolâ de Purgantibus; in Epiſtolâ de quibuſdam Variolar. generibus; & alibi.

Notula ad illud Freindi *in Præfatione ad Prælectiones Chymicas*, lin. 2. pag. penultimâ, *Epiſtolæ præcedentis.*

Quære, an non potius *in Pace*, cum requieſcere in Pace ſit uſitatius, ſaltem, ſi non rectius etiam, *quàm Pâce* quâvis requieſcere?

JOHANNIS FREIND

AD

Clariſſimum Doctiſſimumque Virum

GULIELMUM COCKBURNE, M. D.

EPISTOLA.

NE graveris, *Amice Chariſſime*, litteras quæ nulla hilaritate ſe commendant accipere, neque facetias ita ſemper ames quin aliquando te ad ſeria digneris componere. Me quidem, ex quo te reliqui fugerunt lepores, ita ut nec feſtivitates ſectari poſſim, nec ſi poſſem, fortaſſe velim: hoc mihi, ſi laudi eſſe ducis, gratulabere, ſi vitio, ignoſcas; ſaltem ſi ineptus videar, modo ne extra Artem meam ferar, in loco deſipere concedes.

Morborum qui vel Claſſem vel Exercitum infeſtare ſolent, longè frequentiſſimi ſunt *Febris et Dyſenteria*, ita ut nec in Mari nec in Caſtris verſari poſſimus, quin hos comites fere perpetuos, et quaſi indigenas, habeamus. Qui quidem quod his in locis adeo Epidemici ſint plurimum facit tum victitandi ratio, tum corpora negligentius tractandi conſuetudo. Fructibus horariis nimis licenter veſci, inter bibendum et ſudandum frigus contrahere, uti nihil frequentius, ita nec quicquam morbis hiſce intromittendis accommodatius; qui adhuc facilius ingruere ſolent, ſi tempeſtas præcalida fuerit. De hiſce, quibus ſignis hoc anno ſe prodiderint, et cui demum medendi methodo libentius ceſſerint, pauca ſigillatim dicere liceat.

Febris ea, de qua jam loquuturi ſumus, erat continua quidem, ferè tamen interdiu remittens, et ad ſtationariam quam annis 1685, &c. adumbravit *Sydenhamus*, proxime viſa eſt accedere; niſi quod in illâ frigus calorem per vices exceſſerit, in hac potius calor ſe remittere dicatur. Increbuit potiſſimum ineunte *Julio*; neſcio an in causâ fuerit ille qui paulò ante ſævierit calor. Acceſſio morbi ſubitò et atrox. Præter vulgaria ſymptomata, uti ſitim, inquietudinem,

Ocu-

Oculorum et Præcordiorum gravitatem, *Linguæ Scabritiem*, *Artuum dolorem*, *Virium imbecillitatem*, *Alvei desidiam*, Caput ingruentis mali indicia ferebat; neque quenquam novi *Febre hâc* laborantem, qui vel *Cephalalgiâ* vel *Vertigine* vacaret: In quamplurimis etiam Ventriculus malè se habuit, ita ut aut nihil cibi assumere potuerit æger, aut assumptum præ nausea rejecerit: Nonnullis Lumbi, quasi instantibus *Variolis*, dolebant: Sub noctem ardor vehemens, qui non nisi mane deferbuit. Aliquando levi horrore ingruebat *Febris*: Quando ad statum pervenerat, *Dyspnœam*, *Tendinum subsultus*, *Delirium*, et mortem denique fere semper intulit, nisi arte tempestive coercita. Per totum morbi decursum, qui nunquam vel sponte vel Medicinâ, ante diem xiv^tum^ evanuit, Pulsus per se, celer, parvus, inæqualis, aliquando et intermittens; Urina coloris saturatissimi, nec tamen unquam turbata. Die decimo aut undecimo sæpius invadere solebat *Singultus*, qui nonnunquam ad biduum duravit citra ægroti periculum. *Athletici* præ aliis *acerbius affecti* sunt, et *perempti citius*; cæteri ferè lenta morte sublati: Ii qui mari assueti sunt facilius evaserunt. Nonnulli, cum cessasse penitus videretur Febris dies iv. vel v. sine dolore aut ægritudine licet imbecilli jacuerunt,

cuerunt, deinde Spasmis repente obortis brevi expirabant. Atque hoc quidem neglectis Vesicatoriis plerumque obtigit: Nullum verò certius mortis indicium quam *Lingua aspera, et colore ferrugineo tincta.* Convalescentibus aliquando supervenit *Diarrhœa*, quæ tamen perraro, nisi interveniente Dysenteriâ, in deterius terminata est. Aliis vires perquam ægerrimè redierunt, præcipuè Phlegmaticis, quibus etiam diutius incubuit morbus. In perpaucis *Parotides*, aut *Bubones* circa inguem orti, Febrem judicabant; quæ quidem, quantum advertere licebat, *unica* erat *Criseos species* quæ purè *naturalis* dici potuit: sed ne hoc quidem, nisi Evacuantibus parciùs adhibitis, accidere solebat. Fuit etiam, licet rarissime, per sudores arte elicitos morbi solutio; Alia omninò, nisi morte, *Crisis* abfuit. Venâ pertusâ satis magna seri copia reperta est; quæ fere dicto citius à cætero sanguine discessit, ita ut inde humorum Dyscrasiam facile colligeres.

Sanguine ad hunc modum constituto, et in motus febriles incitato, non fortasse arduum esset Symptomatum rationem exponere; sed hoc et meo instituto, quod in Praxi potissimùm versatur, et tibi qui omnem illam Scientiam animo complecteris, prorsus supervacaneum:

neum: Quod igitur ad medendi methodum potissimum spectat, paucis sic accipito.

Sanguis quamprimum *ad* ℥ xvi. *detractus* est; deinde vesperi, vel si id commodè fieri non posset, mane *Emeticum* cepit ægrotus, unde non modò Præcordiorum et Capitis levamen, sed caloris etiam remissio; Qui si diutius exarserit, *Vena iterum incisa* est: Atque uti nemo erat, utcunque viribus prostratus, quin Evacuationes istas facilè ferret, ita earum omissio rarius non fuit fatalis. Morituris non semel Sanguinis per os ejectio.

Cum jam consisteret *Febris*, *Vesicatoria* haud inconsultè visa sunt applicari, ne *Spasmo* vel *Phrenitidi* locus pateret; certè alterutro inguente, nulla ferè sine *Vesticatoriis* salutis spes: Ita ut hæc necessarii usus fuerint, sive occurrendi malo, sive medendi gratiâ. Nam humores non modò à Capite et Præcordiis revellunt, sed ita digerunt et disponunt ut pacatior fiat Circuitus, et facilior per poros expiratio; Hinc pulsum vividiorem simul et magis æquabilem reddunt. Quod si nec iis cesserit *Delirium*, incidenda est *Jugularis* ad duas vel tres vices si opus fuerit; mira quippè præstat hac in re *Venæ* istius *apertio*, neque

id

id sanè, ubi Cerebrum afficitur, rationibus Anatomicis incongruum.

De *Cardiacis et Diaphoreticis* non est quod multa dicam, nam ea frequentius nocere comperi. Quippe in hâc anni Constitutione humores ad perspirandum minimè erant dispositi: Ita hujusmodi remedia adeò parum auxilio fuerunt ut febrilem æstum intenderent. *Opiatorum*, quæ mihi non invisa esse satis nosti, idem fermè Successus, et quamcunque Symptomatis levandis opem polliceri videantur, nunquam nisi inclinatâ Febre profuerunt. Alias, et calorem exacerbare et Deliria redintegrare magis quam compescere solebant. Quod quidem humoribus sic constitutis, cum *Opii naturâ* minime disconvenit.

Quoniam semper interdiu remiserit *Febris*, exspectabis fortè hic aliquam de *Peruviano Cortice* mentionem; nam iste in *Angliâ*, continuis etiam Febribus, modo sc. per vices remittant, satis feliciter medetur. Sed hic spem fefellit exitus: quippe remedium illud nunquam adhibitum esse memini, quin ilico recrudesceret Febris.

De *Remediis Absorbentibus et Testaceis* hoc mihi verè videor dicturus, quod nec iis omissis

invaluerit

invaluerit *Febris*, nec adhibitis remiserit: Quibus igitur si fortè usi sumus, id non tam boni alicujus spe factum est, quam ne nihil agere putaremur.

Regimine opus erat tenui admodum et temperato. *Aqua Hordeata* ad libitum non sine fructu indulta est, uti et *Jusculum Avenaceum* et *Emulsiones*, tum simplices, tum *Amygdalatæ*. Profuit et saporis et Refrigerii gratia *Sal Prunellæ*, et *Succus Limonum*. A calidis omnino abstinuimus, quæ quandocunque etiam minima dosi exhibita, *Febrem* alias languentem excitabant: Et hoc non modò ægroti, sed et convalescentes satis periculosè experti sunt. *Recidiva* eâdem prorsus methodo ac *primaria Febris* tractanda, alias ut plurimum exitio futura.

In permultis etiam adultæ ætatis *Febris à Vermibus* originem traxit, qui longi fuerunt, et plerumque in fasciculum collecti. *Signa* erant, *Tussis arida*, *Ardor continuus*, et *Delirium*, *nec Venæ sectioni*, *nec Vesicantibus cedens*. Sola huic malo Medicina, cum Cathartico, *Calomelas*; qui tutissimè exhiberi poterat, etiam cum maximè ingravesceret *Febris*.

Habes compendiariam hujusce morbi Historiam. Possem aliquid forte de aliis remediis, quæ ad Febres magnopere commendantur, dicere; sed ingenuè fateor, quantum ego observando assequi poteram, nihil nisi regimen temperatum et Evacuantia profeciſſe.

Sum

Tui Amantissimus,

JOHANNES FRIEND.

Dat. à Barcelona,
Sept. 9, 1706.

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